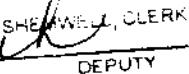


U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA  
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

TYRONE PORTER

DOCKET NO. 1:06 CV 0027

SECTION P

VS.

F.A. Little, Jr.

ORLEANS PARISH DISTRICT ATTORNEY

MAGISTRATE JUDGE KIRK

Report and Recommendation

Tyrone Porter ("Petitioner"), filed the instant action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2241 on January 1, 2006. [Rec. Doc. 1]. He is currently incarcerated at Winn Correctional Center in Winnfield, Louisiana. [Rec. Doc. 3].

STATEMENT OF CLAIM

Petitioner alleges the City of New Orleans has failed to arraign him "within the sixty day period set by law, pursuant to C.C.P. Art. 532."

LAW AND ANALYSIS

**Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies**

Habeas corpus relief is available to a person who is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States. 28 U.S.C. § 2254, 2241. However, the right to pursue habeas relief in federal court is qualified. It is well settled that a petitioner in state custody seeking federal habeas

corpus relief cannot collaterally attack his state court conviction in federal court until he has exhausted available state remedies. *Rose v. Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509, 102 S.Ct. 1198, 71 L.Ed.2d 379 (1982); *Minor v. Lucas*, 697 F.2d 697 (5th Cir. 1983). This requirement is not a jurisdictional bar but a procedural one erected in the interest of comity providing state courts with the first opportunity to pass upon and correct alleged constitutional violations. *Picard v. Connor*, 404 U.S. 270, 275, 92 S.Ct. 509, 30 L.Ed.2d 438, 443 (1971); *Shute v. Texas*, 117 F.3d 233 (5th Cir. 1997). The exhaustion requirement applies equally to federal prisoners seeking habeas relief. A §2241 petitioner must first exhaust his administrative remedies through the Bureau of Prisons before proceeding to federal court. *Rourke v. Thompson*, 11 F.3d 47, 49 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993). (Upholding the district court's dismissal for failure to exhaust administrative remedies within the BOP system) See also *United States v. Gabor*, 905 F.2d 76, 78 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1990).

After review of state court cases, plaintiff has failed to exhaust these remedies. Plaintiff must pursue these remedies before his claims can be reviewed by this court. Additionally, this gives BOP officials an opportunity to correct any errors in his sentence calculation, at the same time creating a record this court can utilize to review his claims.

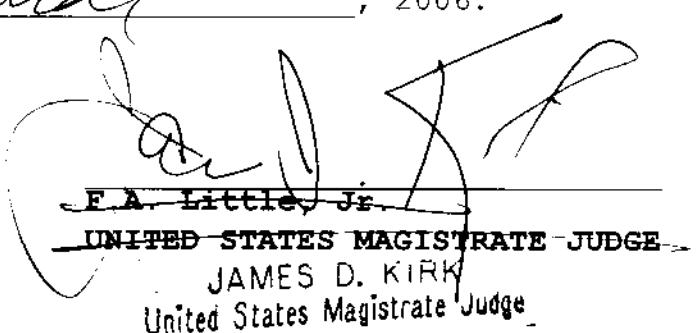
For the above reasons, **IT IS RECOMMENDED** that this action should be **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE** for failing to exhaust administrative remedies.

**OBJECTIONS**

Under the provisions of 28 U.S.C. Section 636(b)(1)(C) and Rule 72(b), parties aggrieved by this recommendation have ten (10) business days from service of this report and recommendation to file specific, written objections with the Clerk of Court. A party may respond to another party's objections within ten (10) days after being served with a copy of any objections or response to the District judge at the time of filing.

**Failure to file written objections to the proposed factual findings and/or the proposed legal conclusions reflected in this Report and Recommendation within ten (10) days following the date of its service, or within the time frame authorized by Fed.R.Civ.P. 6(b), shall bar an aggrieved party from attacking either the factual findings or the legal conclusions accepted by the District Court, except upon grounds of plain error. See, Douglass v. United Services Automobile Association, 79 F.3d 1415 (5th Cir. 1996).**

THUS DONE AND SIGNED in Chambers at Alexandria, Louisiana,  
this 270 day of March, 2006.

  
F.A. Little, Jr.  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
JAMES D. KIRK  
United States Magistrate Judge